

工學碩士 學位論文

變態誘起塑性 果 利用 低炭素  
複合組織型 冷延鋼板 成形性

Formability of Low Carbon Multi-Phase  
Cold-Rolled Steel Sheets Utilizing TRIP Effect

指導教授：崔 日 東

2000 年 2 月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

材 料 工 學 科

宋 炳 煥

**Formability of Low Carbon Multi-Phase  
Cold-Rolled Steel Sheets Utilizing TRIP Effect**

by

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## 1.

가

가

가 1).

+ + C- Si- Mn TRIP

2 5), (transformation induced plasticity,

TRIP)

C- Si- Mn TRIP

, TRIP

0.2 0.4% ( %) 가 ,

· ,

,

0.15%

700MPa

30%

67).

TRIP

0.2%

가

· ,

void

8).

, 가 (scrap)

(scrap)

가

가

9). C-Si-Mn TRIP

· ,

가

, , tramp element

Cu, Sn, As, Cr, Ni 1011). tramp element

,

· , tramp element

· Cu

가

nm - Cu 12)

C-Si-Mn TRIP

·

tramp

element Cu가 C-Si-1.5Mn-(0.5Cu)

,

가

· , TRIP

·

2.

## 2.1 (T RIP)

1967	Zackay	13)	Fe- Cr- Ni
(metastable austenite stainless)			TRIP

13 17), Fe- C- Si- Mn TRIP

2 5). TRIP TRIP

가, 10%  
C (0.1wt.% )  
TRIP

Matsumura, Sugimoto, and TRIP

0.4wt%

16 19),

1000MPa, 40%

0.2wt% (spot 가 )

1520, TRIP

2 7,13 20)

### 2.1.1 TRIP

TRIP /  
(Strain/Stress Induced Martensite Transformation)

· , 10% partitioning Ms 가



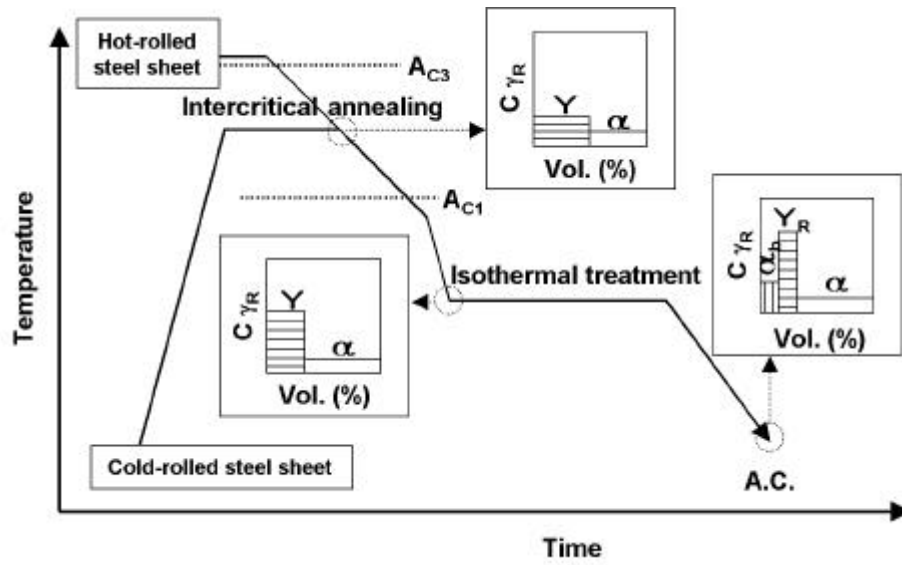


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing of the heat treatment process for producing TRIP steel and microstructural change at each stage of the process.

/ 2

/

가

$A_{C1}$ ,  $A_{C3}$  가

가 ,

(

, transformed ferrite)

,

,

C, Mn

가

MS 가

가

TRIP

2 ( +

) 40 50%

5 20%

TRIP 가 TRIP

가

2

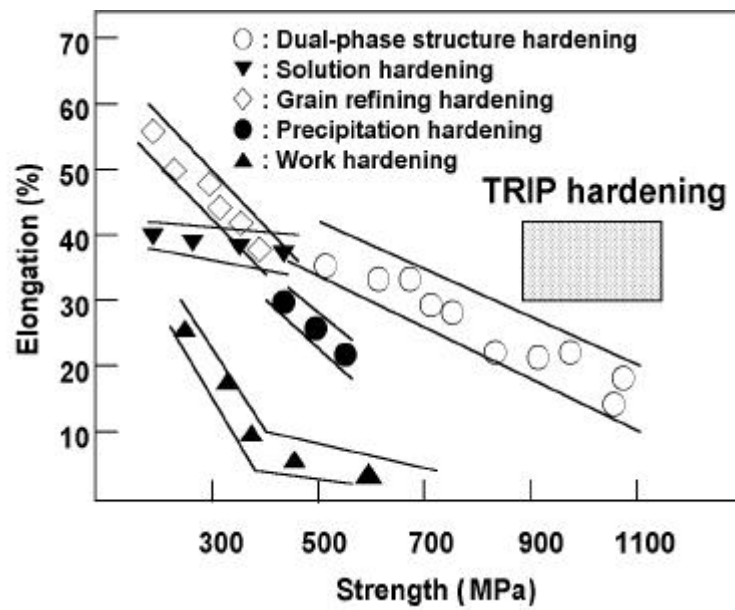


Fig. 2. Strength-elongation balance of the various high strength steel sheets depending on their hardening mechanism.

2 TRIP - 가

가 ,  
 가 ,  
 . , TRIP  
 TRIP -  
 , ,  
 14 20).

### 2.1.2 (TRIP : transformation induced plasticity)

3  
 20). 가  
 .  
 가 T0 ,  
 가 가 MS 가  
 .  
 가 3  
 MS  $\Delta G_{Ms}^{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha'} = AB$   
 가 . MS T0 T1  
 가 AB  
 가 . AB = CE , CE = CD + DE 가 .  
 , CD (chemical driving  
 force) . 가 DE  
 (mechanical driving force) 가 .  
 , 가 가

가

가 , Md .

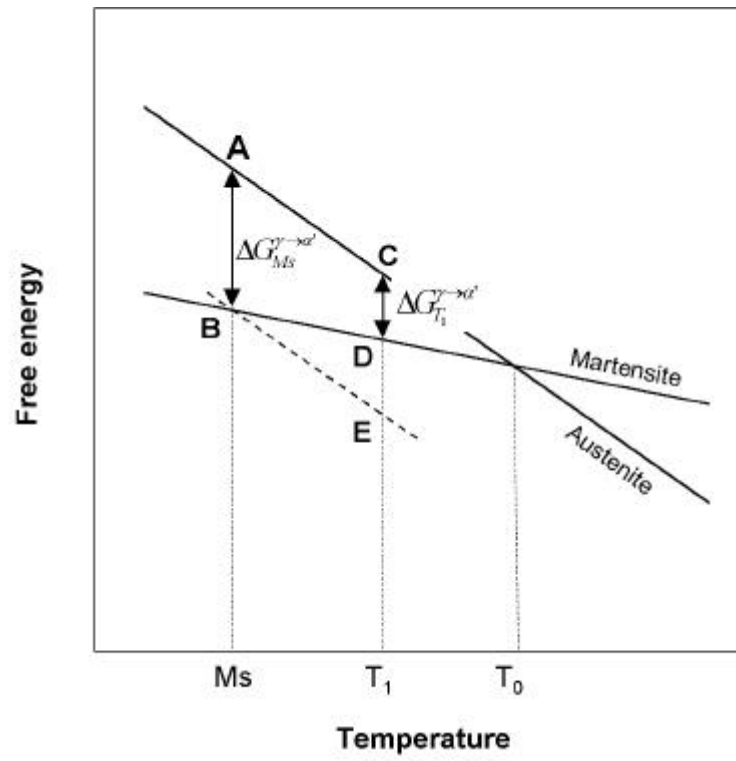


Fig. 3. Schematic diagram showing the free energy change for a martensite transformation from austenite.

, 가 가  
2 가 223).

(stress-assisted transformation) ,  
(strain-induced transformation) .  
4 . MS

$$M \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ S \end{matrix}$$

가

slip

가

,

•

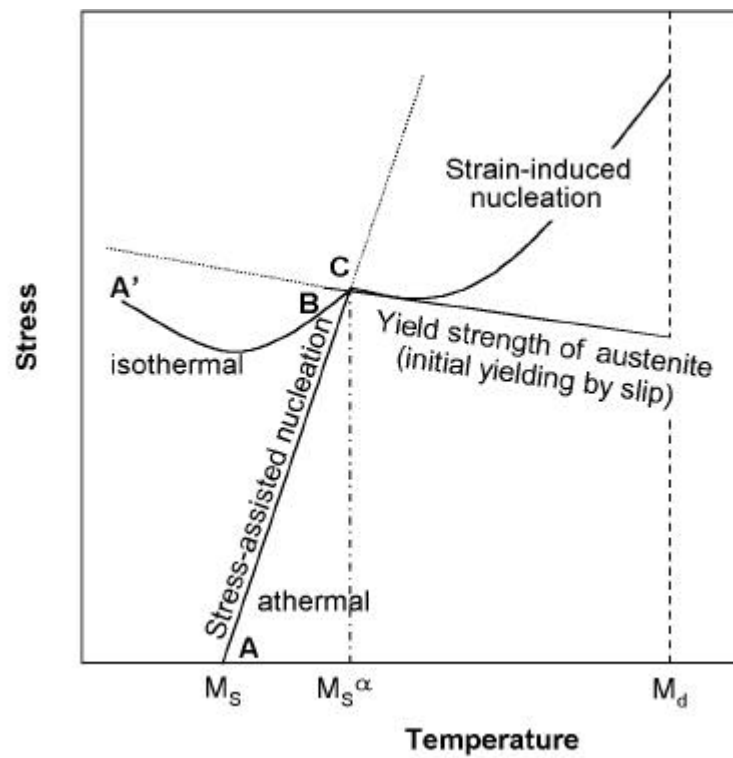


Fig. 4. Schematic representation of the stress-assisted and strain-induced martensitic transformation.

$$M \quad \alpha_S$$

가

 $\cdot \quad M_S^{\alpha}$ 

,

(site)가

. Shear band

(site) , HCP - , ,  
planar slip band .  $M_s^{\alpha}$  Md  
가 , 가  
, (TRIP) .

### 2.1.3 가

( , )  
24) .  
McRaynolds25) 가  
가 necking  
.  
,  
26,28) .  
Marder29) Rigsbee30)  
% 가 가  
가  
가 necking  
.  
가  
, (stability)  
가 . Geol 31)  
semi-mechanistic model  
, .

가 가

,

가

가 .

.

, , 3

Rigsbee<sup>30)</sup>가

가 가 . Matsumura<sup>32)</sup>

3 가

가 necking d /d

=

.

(matrix) 가 가 necking

.

가 ,

가 . , Suzuki<sup>33)</sup> Chung<sup>24)</sup> 가

(matrix) ,

,

가

.

#### 2.1.4

,

TRIP

가 . TRIP

Ms

15).

가  
가  
Ms  
3 가  
가 Ms Md Ms  
C, Mn 가  
MS 가 가 가  
Ms

$$MS = 550 - (360 \times \%C) - (40 \times \%Mn)$$

, %C C , %Mn  
Mn .



## 2.2

TRIP - /

,

. /

/

가 ,

. TRIP 가 Sugimoto 15)

가 ,

$$\log f = \log f_0 - k \cdot \quad (1)$$

( $f$  ; ,  $f_0$  ; ,  $k$  ;

, ; )

$k$  가

.

, 가

.

, 가

304

100%

3435). Olson Cohen36) 가

, 가 가

. 가

(dynamic softening)

, 가 가

가 . Chung24) Chang 37) ,

( 3 DE) .

(internal strain energy,  $u_l$ ) (internal stress,  $l$ ), (internal strain,  $a$ ) 38,39) .  $M$

(internal modulus) (shear modulus)

가 .

$$u^1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad ^1a = \frac{1}{2} M a^2 u_1 \quad (1)$$

가

가 , 가

가 (1) 가

가 .

$$n = \frac{d \log N^1}{d \log a} \quad (2)$$

$N^1$  : Number of nucleation sites per unit volume

, ,

$da/d \quad a/$  가

(inelastic strain, ) . =0

가 , (2) =0 N=0

$$N=A \quad n \quad (3)$$

A : Integral constant

(autocatalytic phenomenon)

(embryo) 가

4),

$$dN^a = p(N_s^a - N^a)dN^1 \quad (4)$$

$N^a$  : Number of martensite embryos per unit volume

$N_s^a$  : Maximum number of  $N^a$

$p$  : Probability for nucleation sites to transform to martensite

$$(3) \quad (4) \quad , \quad =0 \quad N^a=0$$

$$(4) \quad ,$$

$$\frac{N^a}{N_s^a} = \frac{f}{f_s} = 1 - \exp(-n) \quad (5)$$

$f$  : Volume fraction of martensite

$f_s$  : Saturation value of  $f$

: Stability parameter

$n$  : Deformation mode parameter

pA ,

$$\frac{1}{f_s} \left( 1 - \frac{f}{f_s} \right)^{-1} = \log \left( \frac{1}{f_s} \right) + n \log \left( \frac{1}{f_s} \right) \quad (5)$$

,

.

$$\log \left[ \ln \left( 1 - \frac{f}{f_s} \right)^{-1} \right] = \log \left( \frac{1}{f_s} \right) + n \log \left( \frac{1}{f_s} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$n = \frac{\log[\ln(1 - f/f_s) - 1]}{\log \left( \frac{1}{f_s} \right)} = 1$$

(5) (6) Cohen Angel

, Chung

Chang (6)

$$(1) \quad k$$

가 (6)

, n

TRIP 1.0 24,

### 3.

#### 3.1

TRIP  
(0.1, 0.15)C- (1.0, 1.5)Si- 1.5Mn- (0.5Cu)  
Fe- Mn, Fe- Si  
25mm, 3mm  
1250 2 가  
900 80 10% HCl  
0.8mm 1  
Andrews 4l)  
AC1, AC3 Ms

Table 1. Chemical compositions(wt.%) and estimated transformation temperatures( ) using Andrews's equation of the cold-rolled steel sheets used in this study.

Steel	C	Si	Mn	Cu	AC1	AC3	Ms
<b>ECO- 1</b>	0.16	1.42	1.47	-	737	935	430
<b>ECO- A</b>	0.10	0.94	1.51	0.49	734	887	449
<b>ECO- B</b>	0.10	1.48	1.52	0.51	750	912	450
<b>ECO- C</b>	0.15	1.49	1.51	0.51	750	900	432

#### 3.2

가  
(LDH FLC)  
(AC1+AC3)/2 :

50 : 50      60 : 40      5  
 ,      Ms      20   30      3  
 .  
 (salt bath) .

### 3.3

C- Si- Mn      TRIP ,  
 .  
 sodium metabisulfite      67(Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)  
 3 · H<sub>2</sub>O 10g + H<sub>2</sub>O 100ml) . Sodium  
 metabisulfite  
 , ,  
 .

### 3.4

0 ° , 45 ° , 90 °  
 25.4mm,      6.3mm      (ASTM E- 8 )      가 .  
 ,      2.5mm  
 crosshead speed      가 .  
 -      log      - log  
 5   20%      가 , n . ,      0 ° , 45 ° , 90 °  
 15% ,  
 , r      (7) .

$$r = \varepsilon_w / \varepsilon_t = \ln (w_f / w_0) / \ln (w_0 l_0 / w_f l_f) \quad (7)$$

, ,  $w$   $l$  ,  
 $0$   $f$  .

### 3.5

가  
 (LDH, limiting dome height) . 200mm  
 (LDH0, minimum value of  
 LDH) , 5 .

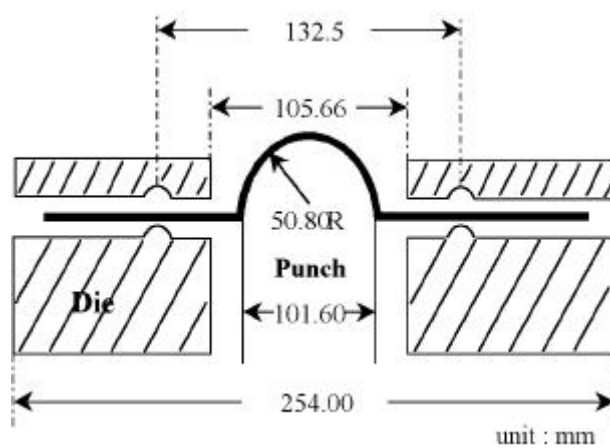


Fig. 5. Schematic diagram of the LDH test.

(blank) 35 40ton, 0.4mm/sec ,  
 . ,  
 200mm

가  
 가 ,  
 1 2 (OGA, optical grid analyzer)

, (FLC, forming limit curve) .

### 3.6 가

X-

(XRD) . XRD 가 1/2

5% HF + 95% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> . XRD

Mo- K ,

peak (8)443

.

$$V = 1.4 I / (I + 1.4 I) \quad (8)$$

(8) I {220} , {311} peak , I

{211} peak .

가

Chung<sup>24)</sup> Chang <sup>37)</sup> .

가 <sup>37)</sup>,

가

가

(6) . (6)

, fs , f ,

, n ,

, 가

가 .



## 4.

### 4.1 TRIP

800MPa  
가 , (hard phase)  
20% 가  
가 . 25%  
800MPa 가 TRIP  
44 47),  
TRIP  
TRIP  
가  
. TRIP  
, Matsumura 18) TRIP  
가 , n  
, Hiwatashi 48)  
(deep drawing) , TRIP  
가  
, r 가  
. Sugimoto 49) 가  
(warm stretch- forming) TRIP (hole  
expanding)  
0.15C- 1.5Si- 1.5Mn TRIP (ECO- 1) 가

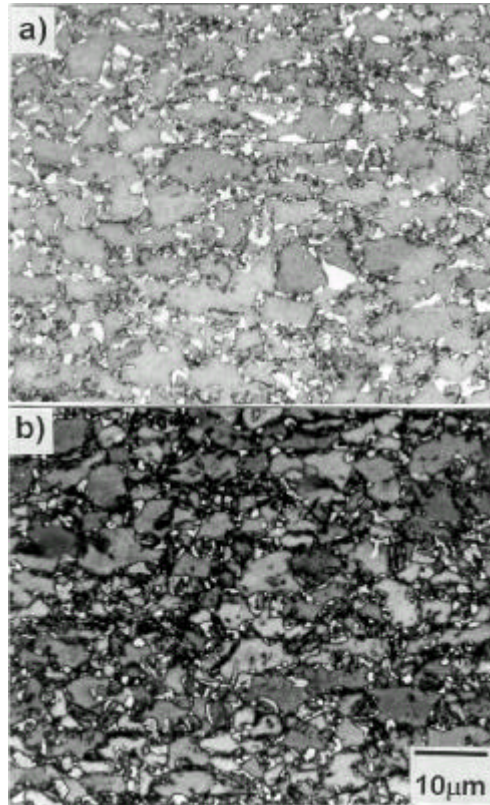
: 50 : 50

800 , 400 (ECO- 1A ) 430  
 (ECO- 1B ) 가  
 . , /  
 ,  
 .

#### 4.1.1 TRIP

6 ECO- 1A B 10% sodium metabisulfite  
 ( $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  10g +  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  100ml) .  
 ,  
 .  
 10%  
 ,  
 .  
 가 , Chung24) TEM  
 , (lath)  
 film  
 가  
 .  $0^\circ$  ,  $45^\circ$  ,  $90^\circ$

2 .  
 Hiwatashi 50) (P  
 ), / (D ) (S  
 ) 3 .



**Fig. 6. Optical micrographs of the (a) ECO-1A and (b) ECO-1B steel sheets etched by 10% sodium metabisulfite solution.**

Table 2. Mechanical properties of ECO- 1A and ECO- 1B steel sheets.

Steel	Angle to rolling direction	Y.S (MPa)	T.S (MPa)	TEL (%)	UEL (%)	n 5- 20%	rm 15%
ECO- 1A	0 °	455.1	716.3	33.74	28.73	0.264	0.88
	45 °	463.9	719.4	32.38	26.88	0.268	0.86
	90 °	463.9	726.5	33.49	27.55	0.261	1.06
	Mean	461.7	720.4	33.00	27.51	0.265	0.91
ECO- 1B	0 °	455.3	733.1	35.14	29.56	0.247	1.07
	45 °	471.6	723.2	27.61	23.12	0.266	0.86
	90 °	476.6	728.9	26.49	23.52	0.278	1.04
	Mean	468.8	727.1	29.21	24.83	0.264	0.96

\*Mean value,  $X = (X_0 + 2X_{45} + X_{90})/4$

Table 3. Chemical compositions and mechanical properties of the steel sheets for the purpose of comparison with ECO- 1A and ECO- 1B steel sheets.

Steel	Compositions (wt. %)					n 5- 10%	rm 15%	Mechanical Properties			
	C	Mn	Si	P	S			T.S. (MPa)	Y.S. (MPa)	TEL. (%)	UEL. (%)
P	0.13	1.35	0.25	0.018	0.002	0.172	0.88	564	431	27.5	16.9
D	0.09	2.07	0.03	0.025	0.006	0.185	0.70	653	346	27.0	18.4
S	0.09	0.19	0.99	0.016	0.006	0.188	0.87	434	323	35.7	22.0

2 3 , ECO- 1A B 500 600MPa

P D , S

. (7) rm 0.91 0.96

P , D S , n

.

7 ECO-1 log -log  
가 . P , D  
S 가 가 가  
, ECO-1A B  
가 가 , 가  
(necking)  
1630).

#### 4.1.2 TRIP

8 ,  
, P ,  
D S LDH 50) ECO-1A B  
129mm LDHo . ECO-1A B 37.1mm,  
35.2mm LDHo 가 , S 28mm, P D 24 26mm  
LDHo . 가  
가 50). , ECO-1A B  
P , D S . ,  
LDHo 가  
52), ECO-1A ECO-1B ( 2)  
LDHo 5% 가 .  
9 ECO-1A B  
, (OGA) (FLC)  
. FLC 가  
, 가 , FLCo  
가 52 54).

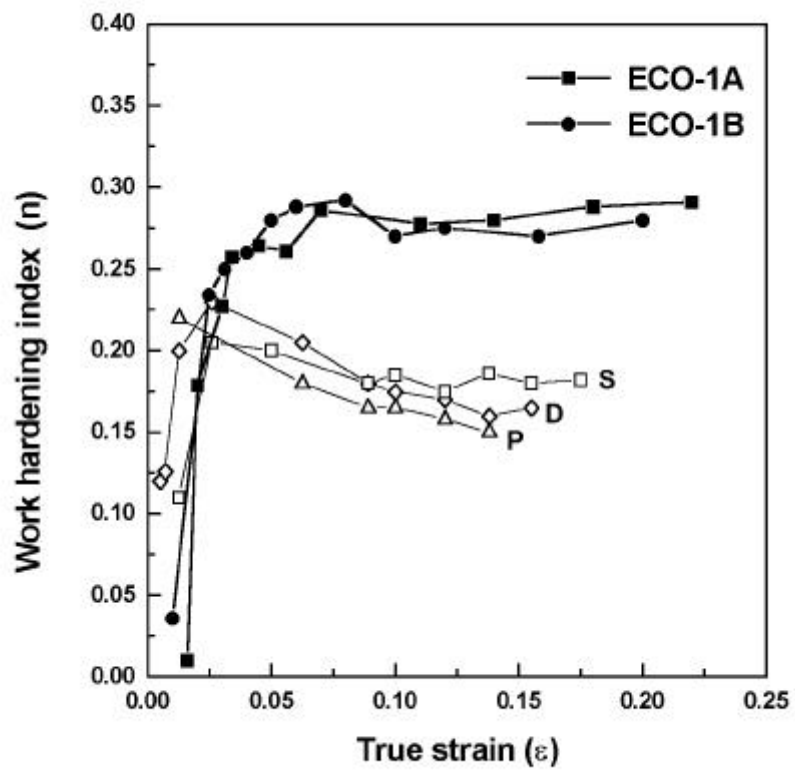


Fig. 7. Work hardening index,  $n$  as a function of true strain of the ECO-1 steel sheets compared with other steel sheets.

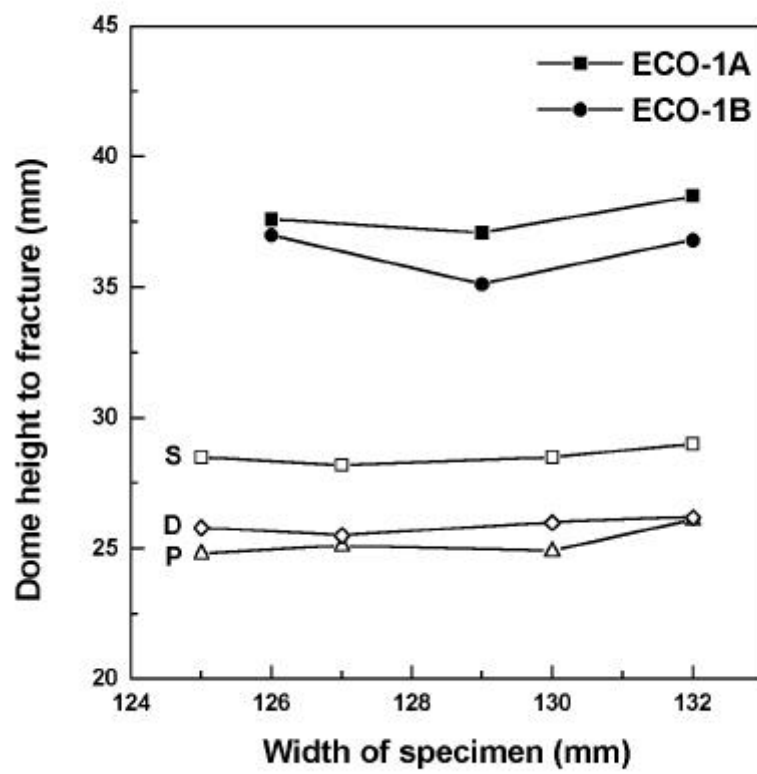


Fig. 8. Limiting dome heights of the ECO- 1 steel sheets compared with other steel sheets.

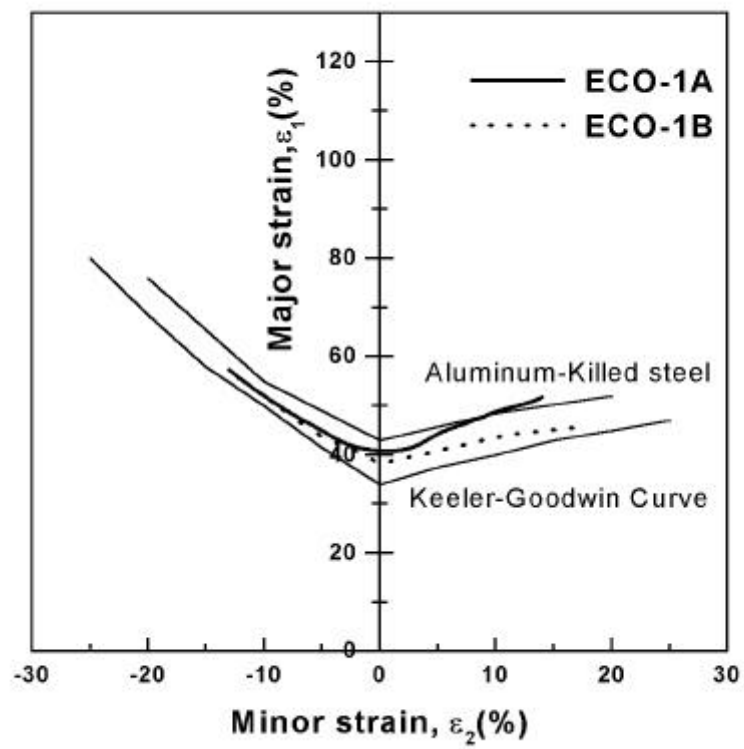


Fig. 9. Forming limit curves of the ECO-1A and ECO-1B steel sheets measured by OGA.



9, ECO- 1A B FLCo aluminum- killed 55)  
 FLC 가 ,  
 ECO- 1A ECO- 1B 가  
 ( 2) FLCo 5% ,  
 FLC가 Keeler- Goodwin band  
 56), ECO- 1A B FLC  
 가  
 , TRIP 가  
 (necking)  
 ECO- 1A B  
 XRD 10  
 11% ,  
 =0.1 가  
 , ECO- 1A ECO- 1B  
 ECO- 1A  
 ECO- 1B  
 11 10 (6)  
 , fs ,  
 , ECO- 1A B  
 74.8%  
 78.9% 가 11 (6)  
 n ECO- 1A  
 B 0.96 1.04 가 , ECO- 1 TRIP

C- Si- Mn n=1  
 24). 11  
 ECO- 1A 6.63 ECO- 1B 10.76 . ,  
 10 11 ECO- 1A ECO- 1B  
 가  
 가 가 .

### 4.1.3 TRIP

0.15C- 1.5Si- 1.5Mn TRIP  
 가  
 .  
 TRIP ECO- 1A ECO- 1B P , D  
 S LDH<sub>0</sub> 가 ( 8), 7 ECO- 1 가 가  
 가  
 . ECO- 1 가  
 가 가  
 , Matsumura<sup>18)</sup>  
 가  
 가  
 . ECO- 1A  
 ECO- 1B 가 TRIP  
 가  
 . , ECO- 1A ECO- 1B ( ) ,  
 , n rm ( 2). , LDH<sub>0</sub>

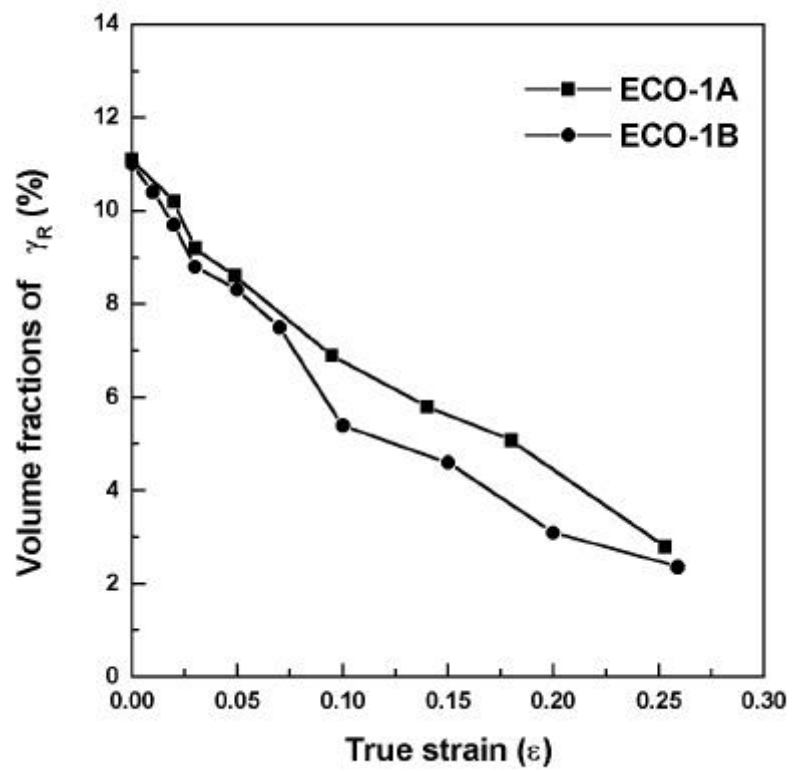


Fig. 10. Volume fraction of retained austenite as a function of true strain for the ECO-1A and ECO-1B steel sheets.

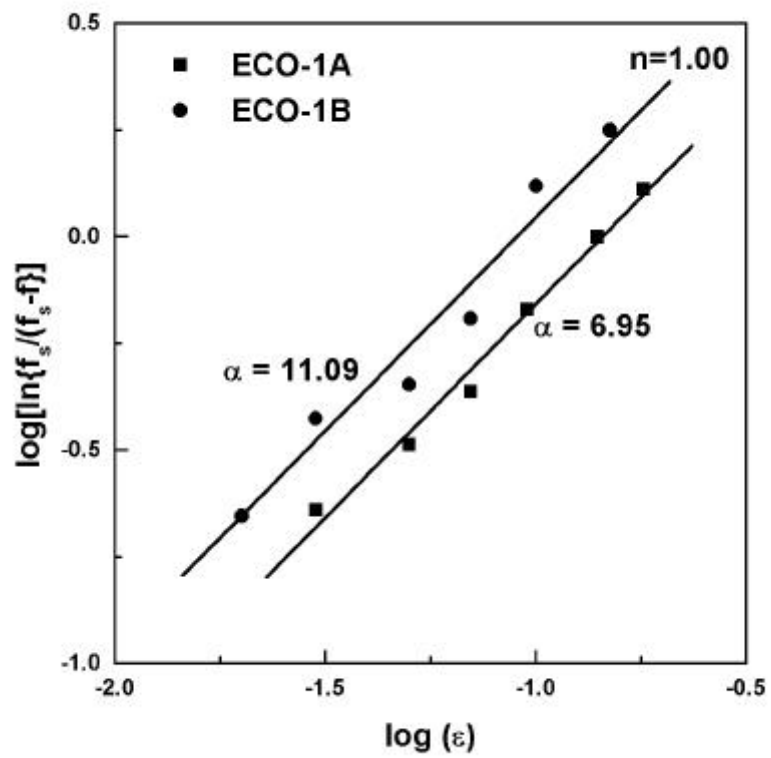


Fig. 11. Relationships between  $\log[\ln\{f_s/(f-f)\}]$  and  $\log$  for the ECO-1A and ECO-1B steel sheets.

FLCo ECO- 1A ECO- 1B (

8, 9), . 10 ,

ECO- 1A ECO- 1B

, Chang 24,375( 6)

가 ECO- 1A 6.63

ECO- 1B 10.76 ( 11). 가

가 ECO- 1A

ECO- 1B 가 , 가

가 가

. , ECO- 1A ECO- 1B

가 가 .

.

가

, 가

,

. 17,192)

(AC1+AC3)/2 :

50 : 50 . ECO- 1A ECO- 1B

800 ECO- 1 67)

가 가

50 :

50 . , ECO- 1A ECO- 1B 11%

가 ( 10). , ECO- 1A

ECO- 1B

.

, Mn

Ms

Ms . 800

, 가 50 : 50 Fe- Mn

58) 가 1.47% Mn ( 1)

0.3%

Mn 1.17% 가 . ,

가 가 ,

50 : 50

0.16% 가

0.32% 가 . , 0.32% 1.17% Mn 가

가

, 가 Ms

Andrew s 4) 370 . ECO- 1A

400 Ms Ms + 20 30 가

624) ,

ECO- 1B 430 Ms + 60

. , ECO- 1A 가

가

가 ECO- 1B 가

.

가 , 가 ECO- 1A  
가 가  
ECO- 1B  
· ,

TRIP

#### 4.2. TRIP

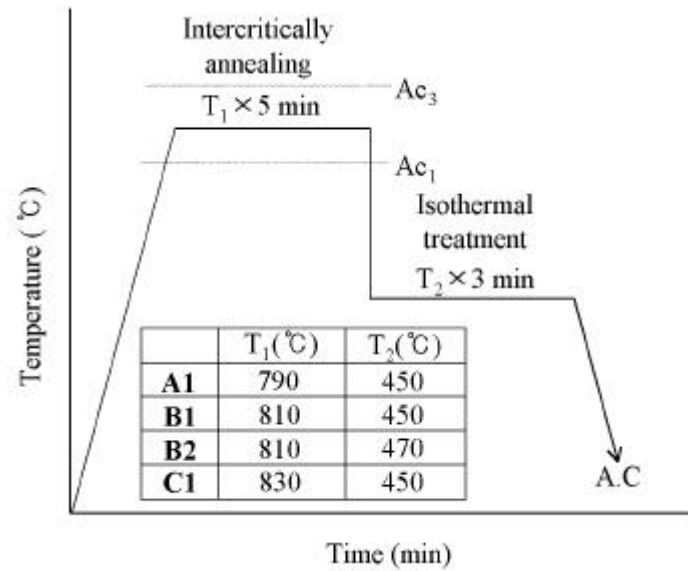


Fig. 12. Schematic diagram of the heat treatment processes of the ECO-B cold-rolled steel sheet.

#### TRIP

, 9)  $(AC_1+AC_3)/2$   
 가  
 , 6) 0.15C  
 TRIP , : 50 : 50  
 MS  
 가 가  
 , TRIP 가  
 ,  
 0.1C- 1.5Si- 1.5Mn- 0.5Cu (ECO- B) .



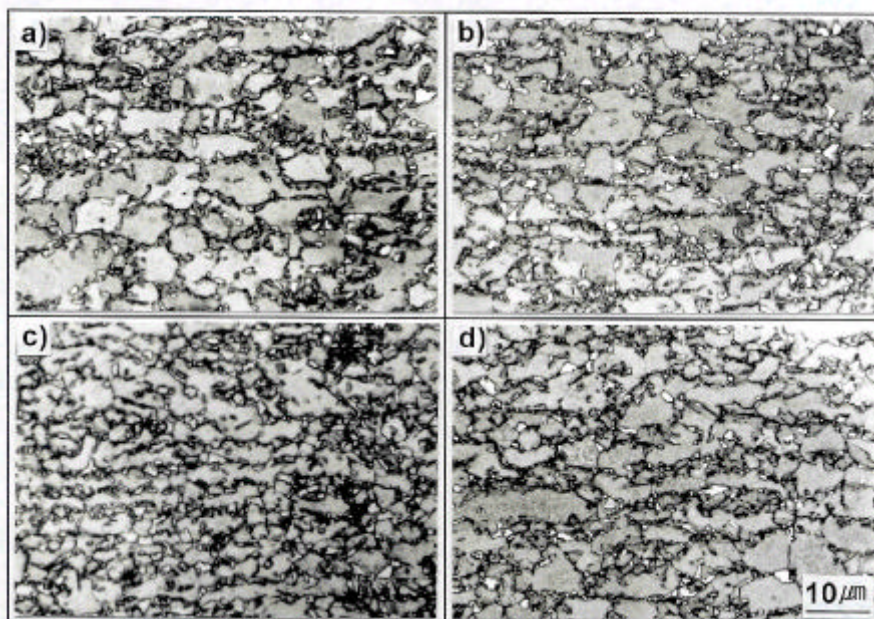
$(ACI+AC3)/2$  830 :  
 50 : 50 810 60 : 40 , 790 5  
 , Ms 450 20  
 470 3 . 12  
 .

#### 4.2.1

13 가 sodium metabisulfite  
 . A1 B1 10%  
 , C1 B2 8%  
 가 , ( )가  
 ( )  
 ) ( )  
 TRIP .  
 0 ° , 45 ° , 90 °

12

4 , 가 730MPa  
 30% . , n A1  
 B2 가  
 , r 0.91 0.96 .  
 , Ms 450  
 B1 Ms+20 470 B2  
 . 가  
 A1 B1  
 가 .



**Fig. 13. Optical micrographs of the (a) A1, (b) B1, (c) C1, and (d) B2 steel sheets etched by 10% sodium metabisulfite solution.**

Table 4. Mechanical properties of the A1, B1, C1, and B2 steel sheets.

Steel sheet	Angle to rolling direction	Y.S (MPa)	T.S (MPa)	Total Elong. (%)	Uniform Elong. (%)	n	r
<b>A 1</b>	0 °	421.6	728.3	33.75	25.57	0.268	0.82
	45 °	452.1	735.1	32.40	24.32	0.246	1.05
	90 °	433.1	740.3	33.02	25.09	0.276	0.70
	mean	<b>439.7</b>	<b>734.7</b>	<b>32.89</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>0.259</b>	<b>0.91</b>
<b>B 1</b>	0 °	451.1	726.3	35.27	26.25	0.268	0.87
	45 °	464.3	737.1	33.22	24.71	0.242	1.10
	90 °	461.3	748.2	29.44	23.32	0.238	0.75
	mean	<b>460.3</b>	<b>737.2</b>	<b>32.79</b>	<b>24.75</b>	<b>0.248</b>	<b>0.96</b>
<b>C 1</b>	0 °	438.9	714.3	34.04	26.27	0.254	0.79
	45 °	472.0	741.0	32.50	23.38	0.236	1.13
	90 °	457.2	738.9	25.99	21.95	0.238	0.73
	mean	<b>460.0</b>	<b>733.8</b>	<b>31.26</b>	<b>23.75</b>	<b>0.241</b>	<b>0.95</b>
<b>B 2</b>	0 °	426.2	740.7	32.47	24.14	0.265	0.87
	45 °	440.8	749.2	30.16	21.88	0.267	1.07
	90 °	436.1	752.2	30.25	21.36	0.247	0.71
	mean	<b>436.0</b>	<b>747.8</b>	<b>30.76</b>	<b>22.32</b>	<b>0.262</b>	<b>0.93</b>

\*Mean value,  $X = (X_0 + 2X_{45} + X_{90})/4$

#### 4.2.2

14

가 (ACI+AC3)/2 A1

B1 10%

(ACI+AC3)/2 C1 ,

가 Ms B1 Ms+20

B2 .

가

가

가 Ms 가

가

가

가

가 , Cu

0.1C- Si- Mn TRIP ,

5.5 vol.% 가

50).

8 10% 가 ,

Cu가 가 tramp element

Cu TRIP .

14 가 . ,

0.11 가

가

가 ,

0.17

0.17 B1 가

가 가

, B1

가

15 14 (6)

A1 C1

83.9%, B1 87.7%, B2

86.5% 가

, fs . 15 (6) n

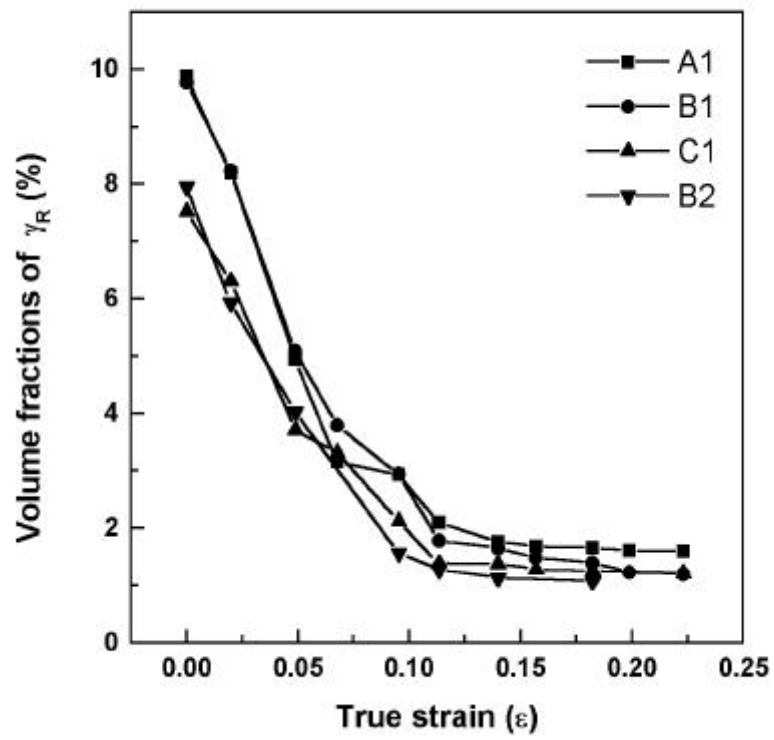


Fig. 14. Volume fractions of retained austenite as a function of true strain for the A1, B1, C1, and B2 steel sheets.

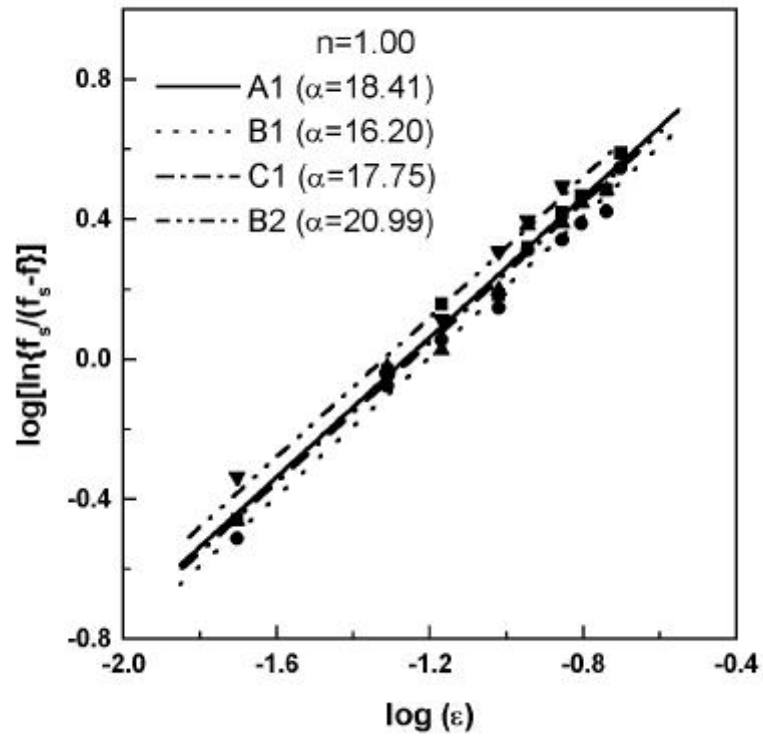


Fig. 15. Relationships between  $\log[\ln\{f_s/(f-f)\}]$  and  $\log \epsilon$  for the A1, B1, C1, and B2 steel sheets.

, C- Si- Mn TRIP  
 1.0 24).  
 가 가 , B1  
 16.20 가

.  
 ,  
 가 C1  
 가 ( 4).  
 가 가  
 가 C1 B2

#### 4.2.3

5  
 LDHo .  
 126mm 132mm , 가  
 가 5), , 5 LDHo  
 26.12mm B1 가 가 .  
 , LDHo  
 5), B1 A1  
 가 LDHo . LDHo  
 .  
 16  
 , OGA

. FLC , (- 0.1 2 0.2) 가  
 , FLCo  
 가 54. 16 , B1 FLCo 33.13%  
 가 FLC  
 . 4 5  
 , LDHo FLCo  
 가 B1 가 가  
 . , - 2  
 ( 4) , + 2  
 15 가 가  
 , 가  
 가 가

Table 5. LDHo values from the A1, B1, C1, and B2 steel sheets.

Steel sheet	Test conditions				LDHo (mm)
	punch- speed (mm/s)	blank holding force (ton)	lubrication	Wo (mm)	
<b>A 1</b>	0.4	34.38	Dry(Acetone)	129	<b>24.74</b>
<b>B 1</b>	0.4	35.01	Dry(Acetone)	129	<b>26.12</b>
<b>C 1</b>	0.4	34.30	Dry(Acetone)	129	<b>23.91</b>
<b>B 2</b>	0.4	34.96	Dry(Acetone)	129	<b>23.39</b>



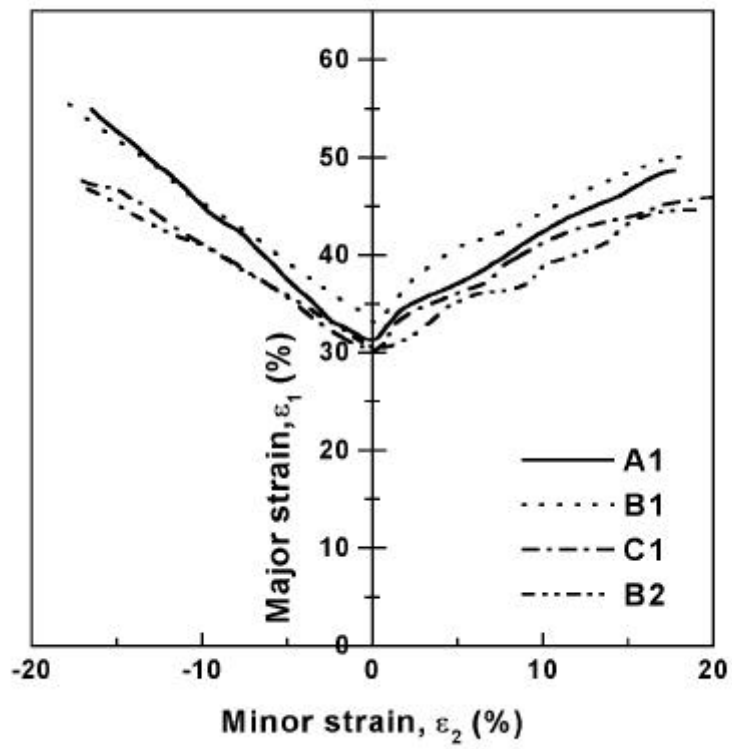


Fig. 16. Forming limit curves of the A1, B1, C1, and B2 steel sheets measured by OGA.

#### 4.2.4

가

( ) ( ) ,

가

, r 가 , n 가

. Lankford 6) r n

$r \times n$  가

. Whiteley 6) r 가

(LDR, limiting drawing ratio)가 가 , Keeler Backofen 6)

n 가 가 가 .

, 8 48) LDHo

25 28mm 가

LDHo 23 26mm 가 ( 5), LDHo

LDHo 10mm 가

가

. 가 가 ,

, TRIP

18). , 가 ,

가

가 .

5),

가

가



Swift

( eq)

( eq)

48). ,

가

50). ,

가

가

48).

가

, ,

가

가

가

.

. , TRIP

,

Swift

, -

- 가

. , (6)

, (6)  $nlog$

$nlog$  eq

,

가 .

,

가

가

가

$$, (A C_1 + A C_3)/2$$

830

C1

60%

0.1%

가

0.2%

$$, (A C_1 + A C_3) / 2$$

A1

B 1

50%

40%

가

$$M_S$$

450

B1

M<sub>S</sub>+20

470

B2

가

가

C1

가 .

A1 가 가

, 가 B1

가 ( 14)

.

가 ,

.

, 가

가 50 : 50 810

Ms 450 .

가

,

.

, TRIP

가

,

가 TRIP

가 .

### 4.3 TRIP

,  
가  
C, N, Mn, Ni , 가  
Si, Al, P,  
Mo .  
C, Si, Mn , C Si Mn 가  
tramp element Cu  
nm - Cu 12)  
TRIP

void  
ECO- 1 Cu 가  
ECO- A, B, C 67,68)  
가  
가  
C Si Cu 가  
ECO- 1, A, B, C

Table 6. Heat-treatment conditions of ECO- 1, ECO- A, ECO- B and ECO- C cold-rolled steel sheets.

Steel	Intercritical annealing temperature ( )	Intercritical annealing time (min.)	Isothermal treatment temperature ( )	Isothermal treatment time (min.)
ECO- 1	800	5	400	3
ECO- A	780		450	
ECO- B	810		450	
ECO- C	790		430	

4.3.1

17 50 : 50

, MS ECO- 1, A, B

C , sodium metabisulfite

,

,

15). 가 가

,

,

(lath boundary)

(film)

ECO- C ,

. ECO- B

ECO- C 가

,

가

가 ,

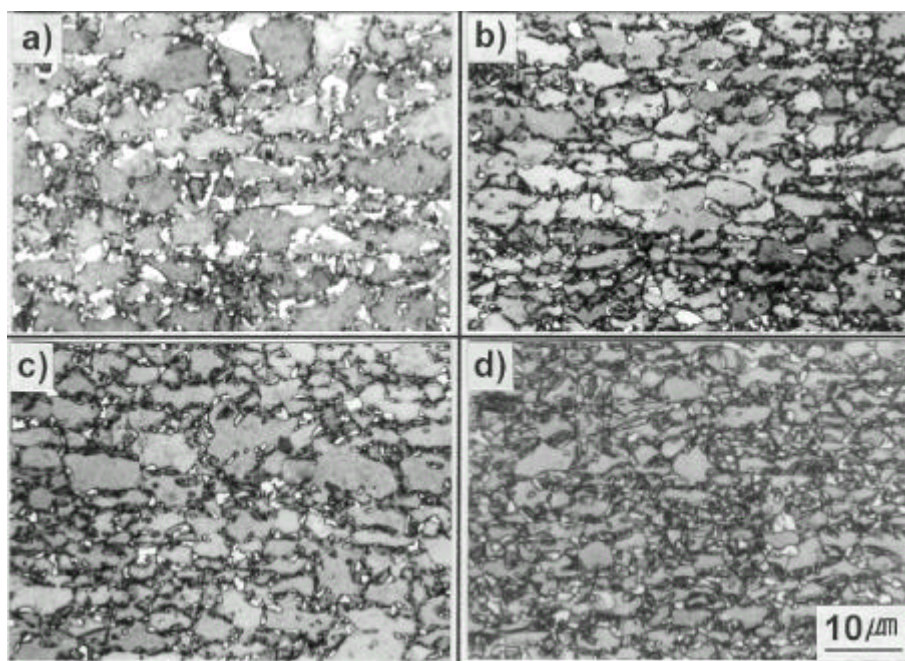
2 가 . ECO- B Si



ECO- A  
, ECO- 1 10% ( 17(a))  
, Cu 가 ECO- C ( 17(d)) ECO- 1  
15% 가

#### 4.3.2

0 ° , 45 ° , 90 °  
, 7  
. ECO- B ECO- A Si 가  
가 (n) (UEL.) ,  
. ECO- B  
ECO- A Si TRIP  
. ECO- B ECO- C 1  
2 가 90MPa  
, 2 가  
가  
ECO- C ECO- 1 Cu 가 가  
35MPa 90MPa ,  
. 가 , n ECO- C 0.28 ECO- 1  
, 17 ECO- C  
15% ECO- 1  
0.1C ECO- B 0.15C ECO- 1  
Cu가  
가 (7)  
, rm 1.0



**Fig. 17. Optical micrographs of cold-rolled steel sheets; (a) ECO-1, (b) ECO-A, (c) ECO-B, and (d) ECO-C.(etching by nital solution + 10% sodium metabisulfite solution)**

Table 7. Mechanical properties of the cold-rolled steel sheets used in this study.

Steel	Angle to rolling direction	Y.S (MPa)	T.S (MPa)	TEl. (%)	UEl. (%)	n (5 20%)	rm 15%
ECO- 1	0 °	455.1	716.3	33.74	28.73	0.264	0.88
	45 °	463.9	719.4	32.38	26.88	0.268	0.86
	90 °	463.9	726.5	33.49	27.55	0.261	1.06
	Mean	461.7	720.4	33.00	27.51	0.265	0.91
ECO- A	0 °	435.4	661.0	34.72	24.28	0.241	0.86
	45 °	439.3	672.0	34.16	24.20	0.239	1.12
	90 °	450.4	678.6	30.68	22.78	0.238	0.74
	mean	441.1	670.9	33.43	23.86	0.239	0.96
ECO- B	0 °	451.1	726.3	35.27	26.25	0.268	0.87
	45 °	464.3	737.1	33.22	24.71	0.242	1.10
	90 °	461.3	748.2	29.44	23.32	0.238	0.75
	mean	460.3	737.2	32.79	24.75	0.248	0.96
ECO- C	0 °	495.2	815.5	36.13	28.90	0.282	0.79
	45 °	510.0	819.1	36.90	28.10	0.272	1.04
	90 °	505.4	815.0	35.46	28.26	0.277	0.86
	mean	505.2	817.2	36.35	28.39	0.276	0.93

\*Mean value,  $X = (X_0 + 2X_{45} + X_{90}) / 4$

18 1 - log

- log 가

. 가 , n -

=K n , (d /d = )

= u=n . ECO- 1, A, B

C 가

(necking) 6223)

- (T.S × El. balance) . , (ECO- C )  
Si(ECO- B ) 가 , Cu가 가(ECO- 1  
ECO- C ) 가  
가 , 가 가

### 4.3.3

19

LDHo  
, 가  
가 51.52. LDHo  
, Si 가  
ECO- B LDHo 26.12 ECO- A  
, ECO- 1 ECO- B Cu 가 가  
ECO- C LDHo 27.23  
. , 0.1C ECO- A ECO- B 0.15C ECO- 1  
가  
LDHo  
. Cu가 가

20

OGA  
ECO- 1, A, B C (FLC) .  
85 90% (- 0.1  
2 0.2) 가 , FLCo  
가 33 55, 20 ECO- C FLCo (%)  
36 ECO- B , ECO- 1 , ECO- A

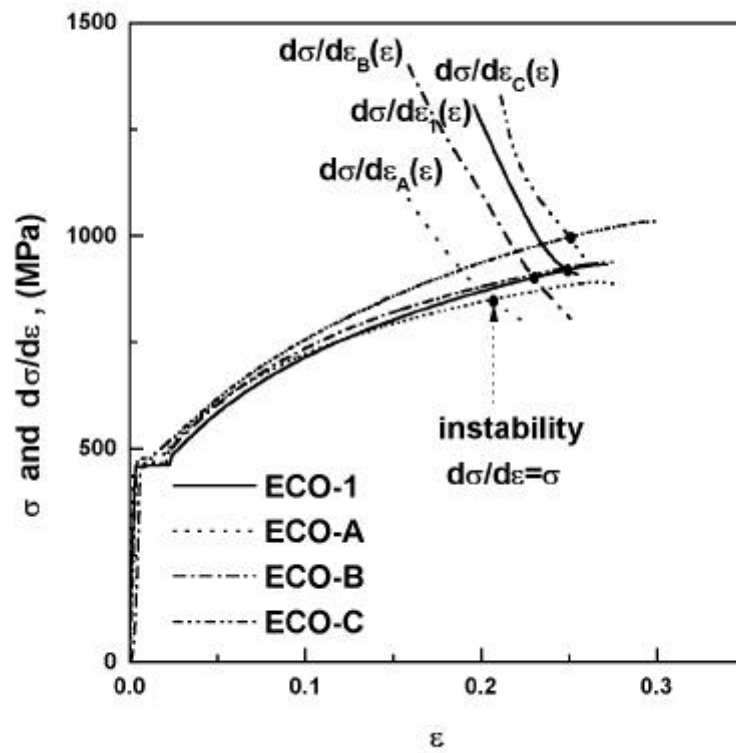


Fig. 18. Schematic diagram showing true stress and work hardening rate as a function of true strain in the ECO-1, ECO-A, ECO-B, and ECO-C steel.

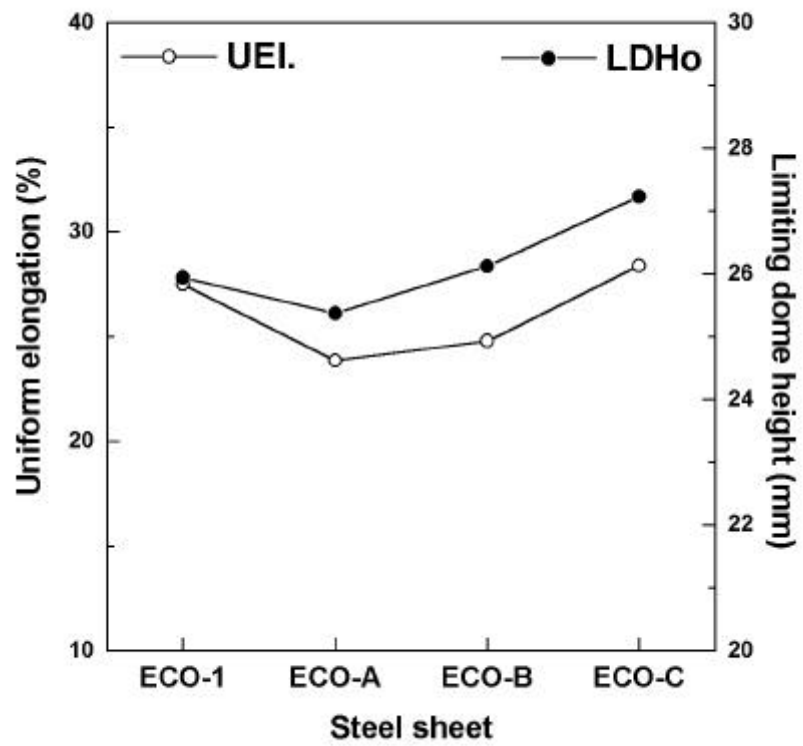


Fig. 19. Limiting dome heights and uniform elongations of the ECO-1, ECO- A, ECO- B, and ECO- C steel sheets.

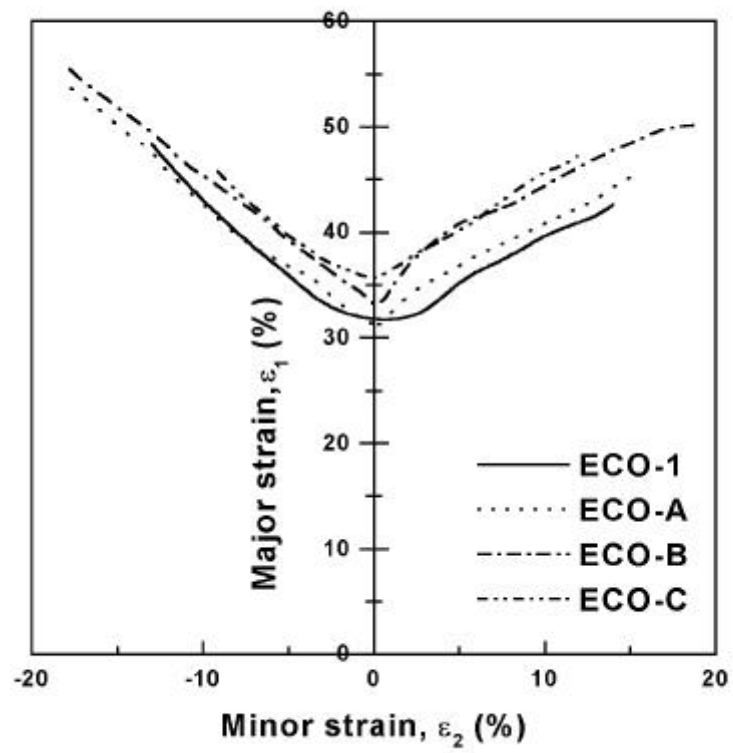


Fig. 20. Forming limit curves of the ECO-1, ECO-A, ECO-B, and ECO-C steel sheets measured by OGA.

가  
LDHo FLCo 가 , LDHo 가  
0.1C ECO- A ECO- B 0.15C ECO- 1  
FLCo Cu 가 ECO- A , ECO- B  
FLC  
가 Keeler- Goodwin Keeler- Goodwin band  
5), FLC  
가 . FLCo  
10% , ECO- C  
aluminum- killed 5) 가  
가 .

#### 4.3.4

21 ECO- 1, A, B C 가  
ECO- 1 11%, ECO- B  
10%, ECO- B ECO- C 15%  
ECO- B Si  
ECO- A 8% , 7  
가  
21 ECO- 1 가  
가 , ECO- A, B C  
0.1 가 , 가



가 , ECO- C

ECO- A ECO- B

, ECO- 1

ECO- C 가

0.1

ECO- C ECO- 1 ECO- C

(- dV /d ) ECO- A

ECO- B , ECO- 1

가 가

22 21 (6) , log

$\log[\ln(fS/(fS-f))]$  n

TRIP

n 1.0 24.

22 , ECO- 1

6.95 ECO- C 9.74, ECO- A ECO- B

17.53, 16.20 . , 가 가

21 가

가 , ECO- 1 ECO- C

가 가 ECO- B

ECO- A Si

가 ,

ECO- B 가 ECO- C

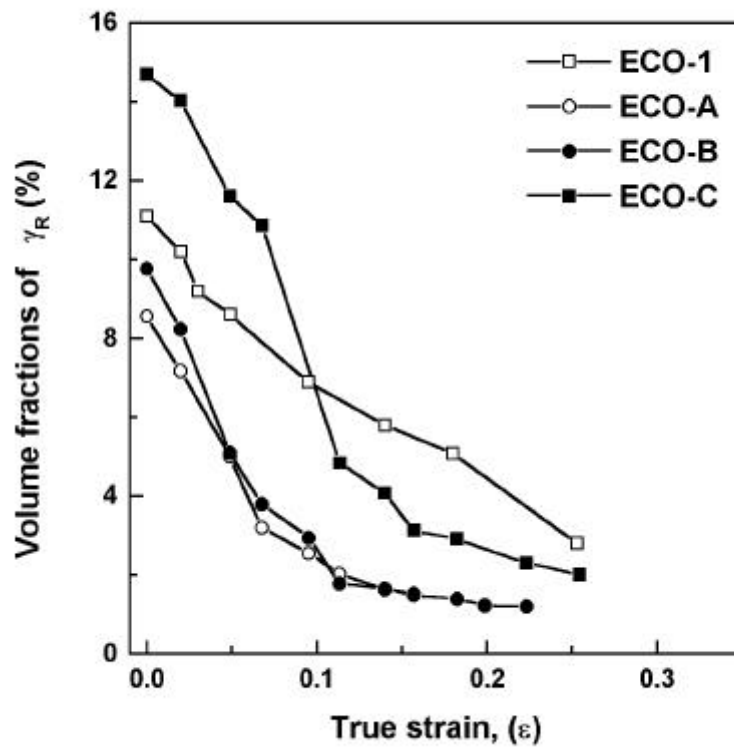


Fig. 21. Volume fractions of retained austenite as a function of true strain for the ECO-1, ECO-A, ECO-B, and ECO-C steel sheets.

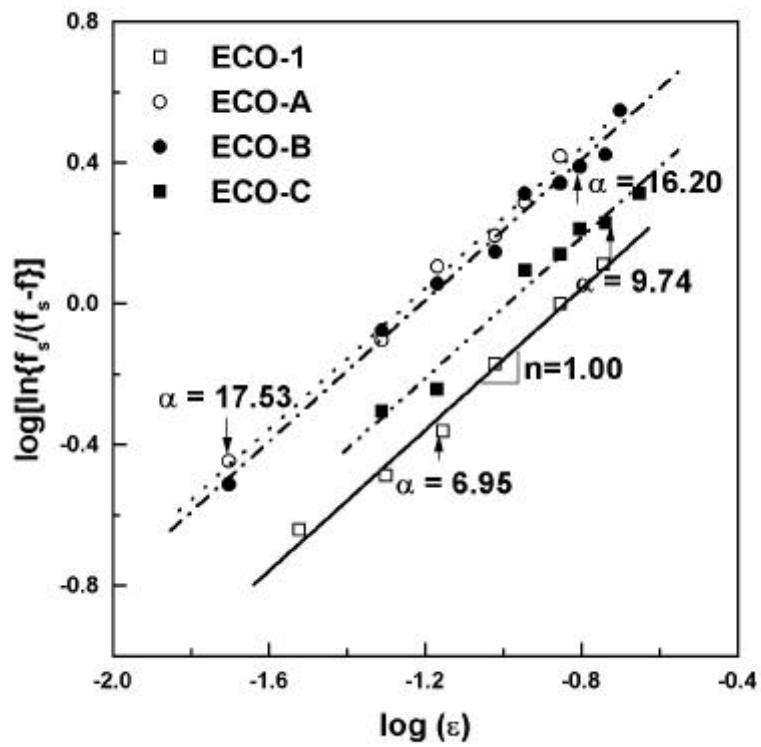


Fig. 22. The plots of  $\log[\ln\{f_s/(f_s-f)\}]$  vs.  $\log \epsilon$  for the ECO-1, ECO-A, ECO-B, and ECO-C steel sheets showing deformation mode parameter  $n=1.0$ .

22  
ECO-1 ECO-C 6.95 9.74  
Cu 가(0.5wt.%)

#### 4.3.5 TRIP

가 가  
가  
C-Si-Mn TRIP  
tramp element Cu가 (0.1, 0.15)C- (1.0,  
1.5)Si- 1.5Mn- (0.5Cu) 가 ,  
Si Cu  
가 가 ,  
n , r , n  
가 (stretching) 가 r 가  
(LDR)가 가 (drawability) 가 6l).  
가 ECO-A, B C  
19 20 가  
LDHo FLCo  
. ECO-B Si ECO-A  
가 ECO-A . ECO-B  
ECO-C  
ECO-A ECO-B

가  
(internal strain energy)  
57). , 가  
가  
가  
가 ×  
.  
, 0.15C ECO- 1 0.1C ECO- A ECO- B  
,  
19 20 . , ECO- 1  
ECO- B  
ECO- 1 TRIP  
, Cu가  
. TRIP  
void  
8). , Cu  
.  
Si 0.1C TRIP  
10% 가 가 Cu  
가 7 ECO- 1  
. 23 ECO- 1, A, B  
.  
LDHo  
25 28mm ECO- 1 25.9, ECO- A 25.4,

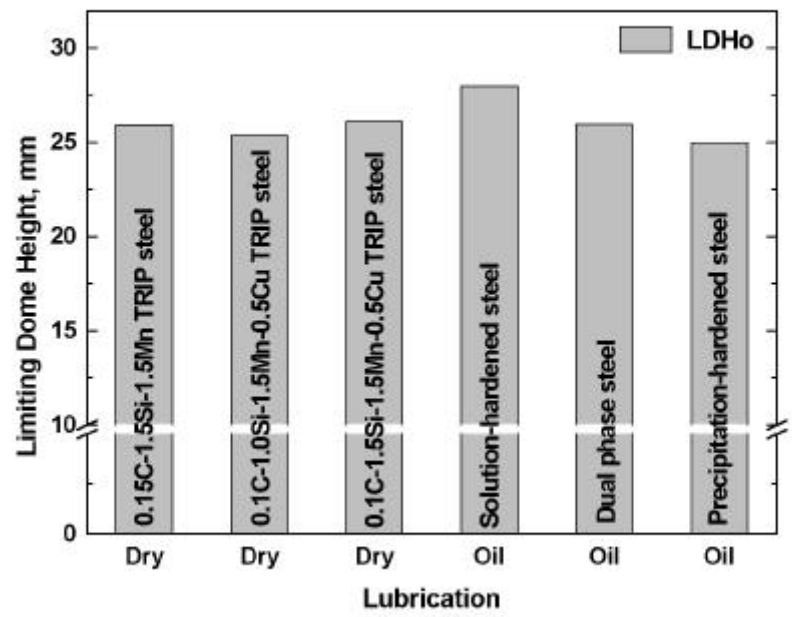


Fig. 23. Limiting dome heights of the ECO-1, ECO-A, ECO-B steel sheets compared with other steel sheets.

ECO- B 26.1 LDHo 25 26mm

가 , LDHo가 LDHo

10mm ECO- 1, A, B

가 . , ECO- C Cu

가 가 (TEM)

nm 9R ,

- Cu . , Cu 가

- Cu가

12, Cu가 1.0% 가 400 700

가

646), , ECO- A ECO- B ECO- C Cu 0.5%

, 430 3

- Cu . (7)

, rm 600 MPa

가 0.91 0.96 rm

.

TRIP

,

2 ( +

+ )

,

ECO- B

ECO- C ECO- A Si 가

ECO- B .

가

, Si 가

가 , Si 가 가

가 . ECO- 1

Cu가 가 ECO- C 4%

ECO- 1

가 가 . ,

가 18 19

20 . ,

. ,

가

가 가

, 가

가

가 .

.

MS ,

가

MS 가 가

. 가

,

. ECO- 1, A,

B C ,

50 : 50 MS



. ECO- A, B C fcc  
 , Cu ,  
 Cu가 0.5wt.% 100%  
 Cu 가 . ,  
 Mn 50 : 50  
 가 1.5wt.% Mn  
 0.3% Mn ECO- 1, A, B C  
 MS  $\pm 5$  가 . ,  
 Si  
 . ,  
 , 가 가  
 .  
 , ACI  
 0.02% MS  
 . MS 가  
 가 ECO- A ECO- B  
 ECO- C , 가 .  
 , Si  
 가 .  
 , 21 22 Si 1.0 1.5wt.%  
 ECO- B ECO- A 2% 가

, ECO- B ECO- A  
 , . , Si  
 . ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 (size effect)  
 가 , ECO- 1, ECO- A  
 ECO- B ECO- C  
 17 가  
 가  
 (twin)  
 가  
 66). , Rao 68) (dual phase steel)  
 , 가  
 가  
 . ECO- C  
 가 ,  
 가 가 ,  
 69).  
 가  
 가 . TRIP

가 ,

가

가 ,

21 가 ECO- C

ECO- 1 ,

· ,

( , )

가

·

· , Si 가 Cu 가가

· Si 가

가 1.0 1.5wt. %

가

· 가 가

가 가

· , TRIP

MS

가

· , (scrap)

tramp element Cu

·

·

## 5.

TRIP

가 ,

.

1) TRIP

가

TRIP

가

.

2) TRIP

,

가

가

가

가

.

3) 0.1C

TRIP

50%

, MS

가

.

4)

TRIP

,

가

.

,

가

.

5)

TRIP

Cu

가

가  
 ,  
 TRIP  
 -  
 6) TRIP Si  
 가  
 가 ,  
 가 , Si 가  
 .

7) TRIP

, Cu 가 Cu  
 , tramp element Cu  
 (scrap)

8) TRIP

가 .

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# **Formability of Low Carbon Multi-Phase Cold-Rolled Steel Sheets Utilizing TRIP Effect**

by

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**Abstract** The main emphasis of the present study has been placed on investigating and understanding the effects of retained austenite on the formability of TRIP-aided cold-rolled steel sheets. The steel sheets were intercritically annealed and followed by isothermal treatment at bainitic region. Microstructural observation, tensile tests, and limiting dome height(LDH) tests were conducted, and the change of retained austenite volume fractions as a function of tensile strain was measured. The results are summarized as follows:

(1) The tensile property and the formability of the TRIP-aided steel was superior to the conventional low carbon cold-rolled steel sheets, due to maintaining high strain hardening rate in the high strain region by the strain induced transformation of retained austenite to martensite. The formability of the TRIP-aided steel was dependent on the stability of retained austenite. If the stability of retained austenite was high, the strain induced transformation of retained austenite to martensite can be stably progressed, resulting in the delay of necking to high strain region and the improvement of formability.

(2) The effects of retained austenite on the formability of a

0.1C- 1.5Si- 1.5Mn- 0.5Cu TRIP-aided cold rolled steel sheet were investigated after various heat treatments. The results showed plausible relationships between the formability and retained austenite parameters such as stability and initial volume fraction of retained austenite. The formability was improved with the increase of initial volume fraction and stability of retained austenite. Thus, the conditions of intercritical annealing and isothermal treatment in TRIP-aided cold rolled steel sheets should be established in consideration of volume fraction and stability of retained austenite.

(3) Relationships between retained austenite parameters(volume fraction and stability) and amounts of alloying elements on the formability of C- Si- 1.5Mn- (0.5Cu) TRIP-aided cold-rolled steel sheets were investigated. When the carbon and silicon contents were increased, the volume fraction of retained austenite was markedly increased. In particular, C increased the stability of retained austenite with increasing the carbon concentration of retained austenite, but the stability of retained austenite seemed to be less sensitive to the silicon contents of 1.0 1.5%. In the case of the 0.1C TRIP-aided steels containing Cu, formabilities were excellent than the 0.15C- 1.5Si- 1.5Mn TRIP-aided steel by decreasing strength difference between second phase and ferrite matrix due to Cu solid solution strengthening effect

It is reached a conclusion that the stability of retained austenite must be suitably minimized with maintaining the largest volume fraction of retained austenite for using merits of TRIP-aided cold-rolled steel sheets.